80th ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985

87-00026/

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Ontario
Municipal
Board

416/598-2266

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Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1E5

May 20, 1986

The Honourable Ian G. Scott, Q.C.
Attorney General
Ministry of the Attorney General
18 King Street East
18th Floor
TORONTO, Ontario
M5C 1C5

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We are pleased to submit to you, as required by Section 100 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act, the Annual Report of the Board for the 1985 calendar year.

As was the case with the 1984 report, the Annual Report for 1985 is being utilized as an information document on the role and responsibilities of the Ontario Municipal Board. A copy of the Annual Report is being sent to each municipality in Ontario as well as to other organizations which deal on a regular basis with matters before the Board. It will also be made available, on request, to libraries, schools, universities and such.

H.E. Stewart
Chairman

J.G. Malcolm
Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

The legislative roots of the Ontario Municipal Board can be traced back to 1897 when the Office of the Provincial Municipal Auditor was created to establish rules for the proper keeping of accounts by municipalities. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act in 1906 created a Board of the same name. Later, in 1917, the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act was passed and the Bureau, which was created, supervised the accounts of schools and public utilities and issued bulletins to guide municipalities in administration.

The Ontario Municipal Board Act, enacted in 1932, created the Board as an independent administrative tribunal. That Act repealed the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act and the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act, and incorporated many of the provisions and powers of those Acts on the Board. Most of the powers bestowed upon it in 1932 have been retained by the Board to this date although many other statutes have established jurisdiction or authority on the Board, notably the Assessment Act, the Planning Act, the Municipal Act and the Expropriations Act. A list of some of the statutes which today confer jurisidiction or authority on the Board is given in Chart A, although many of those listed result in infrequent applications or appeals.

When the Board holds a hearing, it is governed by any applicable statute, but it is also subject to the rules of natural justice and the requirements of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act.

The administration of justice could be said to be divided between the judicial arm of government (the courts) and the executive arm of which this Board is a branch. The courts operate under strict rules and interpret and follow statutes and precedents. Administrative boards, such as this Board, administer what is sometimes called 'discretionary justice' having a minimum of rules and a wide spectrum of discretion.

In matters of law and jurisdiction, there is provision for appeal from decisions of the Board to the courts. In a limited number of matters dealt with by the Board, there is a provision for appeal from the Board's decision to Cabinet by way of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Board has authority under Section 42 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act to review any of its decisions or orders to determine if they should be varied. This authority is generally exercised when one or more of the following occurs:

— error in jurisdiction or procedural defect
— fraud or misrepresentation by any party or witness
— manifest error of decision or fact
— changed circumstances or new evidence
— other good and sufficient reason

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

As of December 31, 1985, there were 35 Members of the Board, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Members of the Board during 1985 are listed on Chart B.

Members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and serve on a full time basis and are based at the Board's offices in Toronto.

The membership of the Board reflects a variety of professions. Approximately half of the Members are lawyers with other Members being accountants, engineers, architects, planners and public administrators.

The Board wishes to acknowledge the contribution of D.D. Diplock, Q.C., and J.E. Hendy, Q.C. Mr. Diplock, who served as Vice-Chairman of the Board for eight years, retired on April 26, 1985. Mrs. Hendy, who served as a Member of the Board for seven years, resigned on August 30, 1985, to return to the practise of law in the private sector.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOARD

As of December 31, 1985, the Board had a staff complement of 75. The staff of the Board provide administrative and clerical services in connection with the processing of applications, appeals and referrals, the scheduling of hearings, and the preparation of Board orders and decisions.

The Board would like to acknowledge the capable administration provided by Mr. D.G. Henderson, Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, of the Ontario Municipal Board from August 3, 1982, to August 2, 1985. Mr. Henderson has taken up the position of Director, Supreme District Court Services Branch, in the Ministry of the Attorney General.

From August 5, 1985, until years end, Mrs. B.C. Alty acted as Board Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer.

The offices of the Board are located at 180 Dundas Street West, Toronto, M5G 1E5.

The organization of the Board's staff is shown on Chart C.

HEARINGS

Members of the Board spent 5312 days at 2615 hearings dealing with 4573 files during 1985. Chart D provides information in respect of hearings for the various types of matters which were heard by the Board for each of the last three years.

Although two Members constitute a quorum for Ontario Municipal Board hearings, more than two Members can be assigned to a hearing as long as the number of Members is uneven. The Chairman has authority, however, to appoint only one Member to hear and decide on any application. This authority is often used for hearings involving minor variance or consent appeals under The Planning Act. Hearing length varies from file to file, with some matters scheduled for a number of months and some only for a portion of a day.

It is the practice of the Board to conduct hearings in the municipality from which the application originated and generally the only hearings held by the Board at their offices in Toronto involve Mississauga and the Metroplitan Toronto area. This requires extensive travel by Members of the Board to all parts of Ontario — as far north as Moosonee, as far south as Pelee Island, as far west as Kenora, and as far east as Hawkesbury. Hearings not within reasonable commuting distance from Toronto are arranged on a weekly trip basis and do not involve daily travel from Toronto. The Board appreciates the co-operation of municipalities in providing hearing accommodation.

During 1985, hearings for planning matters took 54 percent of the Members' hearing time. Assessment appeals required 28 percent, land compensation required 5 percent, consolidated hearings 6 percent and other matters required the remaining 7 percent.

In 1985, the O.M.B. continued its practice of offering French language hearings. During 1985, twelve matters were heard by the Board in French including minor variance, consent and zoning appeals as well as assessment matters. Most of these hearings were held in District of Cochrane, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, and Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. However, two hearings in the Chatham area were conducted in French.

DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

Selected decisions of the Board may be found in the Ontario Municipal Board Reports published by Canada Law Book Limited under arrangement made with the Board and the Ministry of the Attorney General. Copies of individual decisions may be obtained on request from the information office of the Board. It is also possible to be placed on the Board's subscription list for copies of all decisions or certain decision types.

COMPUTER SYSTEM

The 79th annual report noted the preparation of functional specifications for an automated system to be introduced at the O.M.B. This report was completed in February 1985, and included a recommendation for the installation of a minicomputer system.

In November 1985, Management Board of Cabinet gave approval for the hardware acquisition and system development.

However, the Board's plans for automation were put on hold while the Ministry of the Attorney General developed an overall strategic plan for systems development.

An interim solution utilizing PC's and possible networking was considered. It was determined that the Board should await completion of the Ministry strategic plan so that a full service system could be installed.

As the Ministry strategic plan was close to being finalized at year's end, hardware acquisition, systems development and implementaiton of the O.M.B.'s system is an attainable goal for 1986.

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Regulation 722 made under Section 90 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act and Regulation 316 made by the former Land Compensation Board were consolidated and redrafted in 1985.

A significant amount of time was spent in drafting these new rules of practice and procedure. After extensive internal review by the Board and its staff, the draft revised rules were made available for public review and discussion in November 1985. The Board has scheduled receipt of submissions from interested parties so that consideration can be given to the recommendations at the June 27, 1986, Board meeting.

PROCESSING TIME

The Board continues to strive to meet its target of two to three months from receipt of an application or appeal by the Board until a matter is brought to hearing. Recognizing that more than thirty days' notice of a hearing date must normally be given to all interested persons, the two to three month time period from date of submission to date of hearing represents expeditious service to municipalities and other parties involved in matters before the Board.

For example, in December of 1985, zoning apppeals under Section 34(27) of the Planning Act, minor variances, official plans and amendments, subdivisions and condominiums, and municipal/miscellaneous applications heard by the Board averaged between two and three months from receipt to hearing. Land Compensation and assessment matters generally took considerably longer to bring to a hearing as so many factors in these processes are beyond the Board's control. Consents averaged slightly higher than the two to three month target as did zoning appeals under Section 34(11) of the Planning Act. In the latter case, this may be explained by the 60 days' notice required by the Board.

This time frame would not be possible without:

- complete and accurate submission of material from municipalities which avoids delays involved through the exchange of correspondence. In particular, the submission forms supplied by the Board for use on appeals related to zoning by-laws, consent applications and minor variance applications have resulted in more complete documentation provided to the Board.
- recognition by legal offices of the Board's desire to maintain a more efficient approach and generally give the necessary co-operation to the Board.
- the willingness of the Members to do their part in the whole process. Their efforts should be recognized in that it is a fairly common practice to sit late or sometimes start early in order to avoid putting a hearing over to be finished at a later date.
- commitment on the part of staff of the Board.

WORKLOAD STATISTICS

Chart E provides a statistical summary of the number of matters received by the Board over the last three years.

Chart F illustrates the number of Board Orders issued over the last three years.

Chart G provides a summary of the receipt and disposition of petitions made to Cabinet from decisions of the Ontario Municipal Board. The decrease in the number received is a result of the elimination of petitions to Cabinet for planning matters unless the Minister of Municipal Affairs declares a matter to be of 'provincial interest' pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Act, 1983.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS

Concern over the final disposition of the backlog assumed from the County and District Courts indicated in last year's report remains. Resolution by the Board of approximately 45,000 complaints, partly backlog and partly current, awaits judicial determination.

The most significant area (37,500 complaints) is that of the assessment of condominiums. Although the issue of methodology has been the subject of two decisions of the Courts, the matter of proper authorization of agents or corporations relative to the initial filing of appeals remains to be settled by the Courts. Leave to appeal has been granted with respect to several decisions of the Board dealing with that matter, and they are to be joined, insofar as is possible, and argued shortly. Counsel for the Board is working with the parties to expedite the matter. The ultimate impact of these matters on the Board's workload remains uncertain.

During the year the members have continued to expeditiously resolve the remainder of the backlog and current matters through the hearing process. The staff have continued their good relations with the public and their representatives, and during 1985, finalized about 70 percent of current complaints.

Resolution of matters by decisions over the past three years has had the salutary effect of eliminating the necessity for protective appeals and of those appeals filed for delay or negotiating purposes. As a result, complaints received in 1985 represented one-third of the 1984 volume. This activity level could be significantly altered with the re-assessments which have been undertaken in two major regions of the Province.

PLANNING ACT MATTERS

In the past year, the Board and its staff have participated in various conferences and seminars. The Board's role in the planning process as well as its administrative and procedural requirements were discussed. This exchange of information and ideas has assisted the Board in improving its service to its client groups.

The Board has been able to reduce the number of pending planning applications in 1985. The co-operation of municipalities, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and those individual parties who filed appeals with the Board has made this possible. This reduction in the number of "old" applications has enabled the Board to concentrate on more current matters.

With respect to the Planning Act, the Board has a standing invitation from the ministry to continue to bring issues related to the new act to the attention of the ministry which require further consideration.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL BOARDS

The Ontario Municipal Board is charged with the responsibility of approving a number of financial matters related to local government.

Section 64 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act requires the Board to approve all undertakings by municipalities, school boards (other than separate school boards) and local boards that are to be financed by revenues of subsequent years extending beyond the term of the incumbent municipal council or by the issue of debentures. Undertakings to be financed from current funds during the term of the council are excluded.

In order to carry out this function, the Board has developed certain criteria for establishing the borrowing capabilities of these local government entities. With the assistance of analysis performed in the Ministries of Education and Municipal Affairs, the Board has chosen a percentage of revenue fund expenditures which it considers appropriate to commit to annual long-term commitments. For most municipalities that percentage is 20 percent. In certain circumstances, such as a large municipality experiencing rapid growth, the percentage can rise to 25 percent. The Board considers that a school board should not commit more than 10 percent of its total revenue fund expenditures to capital formation. In certain circumstances, for example, where a school board is experiencing rapid growth, 15 percent may be considered acceptable. This lower rate for school boards is necessary because, on average, approximately 90 percent of school board expenditures are necessary to finance operating expenditures.

The method for calculating the debt capacities of municipalities and school boards is given in sufficient detail in the Board's publication entitled "The Role of the Ontario Municipal Board with respect to undertakings involving long-term commitments by Ontario Municipalities and School Boards".

The financial information for school boards is supplied directly to the Board by the Ministry of Education. Arrangements have been made to obtain financial information of all municipalities and the five-year capital expenditures forecasts of municipalities from the Financial Information Returns through the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. Since 1985, municipalities are no longer required to file with the Board separate returns of Form 15 — Financial Summary — and Form 43 — Five Year Capital Expenditures Forecast. The Board now relies on the Financial Information Return information, generated by the MARS computer program of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, to assess the debt capacities of municipalities. Timely filing of the Financial Information Return by municipalites with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs will be imperative to enable MARS to provide the financial information required by the Board for establishing quotas/debt limits for capital works programmes of the municipalities for the current year. Delay in receiving financial information could result in the approval of a project application being delayed.

Individual applications for capital projects are submitted by local government entities to the Board for approval. These may be for each individual work or for a class or classes of work without specifying any particular work. The Board also considers "bulk" approvals for municipal drains under the Drainage Act and the local improvements under Sections 11 and 12 of the Local Improvement Act. In 1985, the Board dealt with 1598 such applications.

Each application must set out the legislative authority under which the entity is proceeding with the work and the financing thereof. With the enactment of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1982 (Bill 150), the requirement of dispensing with a vote of electors has been repealed and it is at the discretion of the Board when it shall direct advertising of an application. When directed by the Board, notice of the proposed project must be given.

Where no objections are received within the time limit specified, the Board will approve the application without a public hearing. A municipality may not proceed to advertise if, in the Board's opinion, the project could not be undertaken within the financial capacity of the municipality. If objections are received, the Board normally holds a public hearing, unless the Board determines that the objections are insufficient to warrant a public hearing to be held.

Detailed procedure manuals setting out the Board's requirements for applications for the approval of capital expenditures, imposition of special rates, borrowing in excess of 70 percent of a municipality's current outstanding receivables, the use of surplus debenture funds, etc., have been sent to all municipalities, school boards and conservation authorities for guidance. Copies of those manuals are available from the Board.

The Board also acts as an arbitrator or appeal body with respect to a number of other financial matters. These include the apportionment of shared costs for school, county, region, home for the aged, welfare boards and planning purposes. Also the Board may be requested to review the equalization factors and equalized assessments as published annually by the Ministry of Revenue.

As can be seen from the foregoing, which is by no means an exhaustive list of the Board's approval functions pertaining to local government finance, the Board has been given a number of legislative powers to ensure not only the financial viability of local government entities but also the welfare of ratepayers which councils seek to specifically charge for specific purposes. The Board believes that the generally good credit rating of most municipalities and school boards in Ontario can in part be attributed to the Board's role.

LAND COMPENSATION

The responsibilities of the former Land Compensation Board have been successfully integrated into the Ontario Municipal Board, It is now the responsibility of the Ontario Municipal Board to determine compensation payable to an owner as defined in the Expropriations Act.

The integration has enabled the Board to be responsive in arranging earlier hearings than was previously possible and has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of pending files on Land Compensation matters. The Board maintains a continuous follow-up with applicants to bring on hearings.

Arbitrations come before it through a Notice of Arbitration filed with the Board and served on the other party or parties. Subsequent steps in the proceedings are set out in the Rules of Practice and Procedure under Regulation 316 of the Expropriations Act of the Board (the rules are presently under review).

Claims for compensation are based upon the market value of the land expropriated, damages and injurious affection. Claims for damages may take the form of disturbance damages for business loss, personal loss, relocation costs and other costs that flow directly from the taking. Injurious affection, while it may include personal and business damages under certain statutory conditions, generally is awarded for the reduction in market value to the remaining lands.

The Board is required to prepare written reasons for its decisions. These are reported in a publication published by Canada Law Book Limited and entitled "Land Compensation Reports".

The average time for hearing an arbitration normally ranges between one to six weeks. This is dependent upon the number and complexity of issues involved.

A court reporter is engaged for every hearing, as it is a requirement of the Expropriations Act that all oral evidence submitted before the Board be recorded.

Each decision of the Board is appealable to the Supreme Court.

On July 15, 1983, when the Land Compensation Board was amalgamated with the Ontario Municipal Board, 336 applications were pending. Two hundred and thirty six of those applications have since been finalized. During 1985, 46 new applications were received and seventy cases completed.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

REVENUE:

The Board has adopted, under Section 99 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act, a tariff which establishes a filing fee in connection with each application, appeal or referral. The fees collected by the Board are paid to the Treasurer of Ontario.

Fees collected in the 1985 calendar year are as follows:

Application, Appeal or Referral Type	Fees Collected
Capital Expenditures	$360,237.35
Planning Act Matters	$176,870.00
Assessment Appeals	$ 74,680.00
Miscellaneous	$ 37,865.75
TOTAL	$649,653.10

EXPENDITURE:

The budget of the Ontario Municipal Board is provided within the estimates of the Ministry of the Attorney General on a fiscal year basis.

The Board's expenditures in the 1985 calendar year are as follows:

Account Item	Amount
Salary & Wages	$3,967,300
Employee Benefits	$ 612,100
Transportation & Communications	$ 417,400
Services	$ 125,900
Supplies & Equipment	$ 162,700
Transfer Payments	$ 4,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,289,400

STATUTES FROM WHICH THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD DERIVES JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Assessment Act
Beach Protection Act
Cemeteries Act
Conservation Authorities Act
Consolidated Hearings Act
District Municipality of Muskoka Act
District Welfare Administration Boards Act
Education Act
Evidence Act
Expropriations Act
Haliburton Act
Highway Improvement Act
Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act
Local Improvement Act
Mining Tax Act
Municipal Act
Municipal Affairs Act
Municipal Corporations Quieting Orders Act
Municipal Elections Act
Municipal Franchises Act
Municipal Tax Assistance Act
Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act
Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act
Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act
Ontario Heritage Act
Ontario Municipal Board Act
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act
Ontario Telephone Development Corporation Act
Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation Act
Ontario Water Resources Act
County of Oxford Act
Pits and Quarries Control Act
Planning Act
Power Commission Act
Power Corporation Act
Public Libraries Act
Public Service Works on Highway Act
Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act
Public Utilities Act
Public Works Act
Railways Act
Regional Municipality of Durham Act
Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk Act
Regional Municipality of Halton Act
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth Act
Regional Municipality of Niagara Act
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act
Regional Municipality of Peel Act
Regional Municipality of Sudbury Act
Regional Municipality of Waterloo Act
Regional Municipality of York Act
Registry Act

St. Clair Parkway Commission Act
Secondary Schools and Board of Education Act
Shoreline Property Assistance Act
Telephone Act
Territorial Division Act
Tile Drainage Act
Trees Act
Trustee Act

Note: In addition to this list, there are numerous Acts for individual municipalities which confer jurisdiction and authority on the Board.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Member	Date of Appointment
H.E. Stewart, Chairman	April 1, 1974 Chairman since September 1, 1979
W.H.J. Thompson, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	July 1, 1966 Vice-Chairman since June 1, 1977
D.S. Colbourne, Vice-Chairman	September 3, 1968 Vice-Chairman since June 1, 1977
D.D. Diplock, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	July 1, 1977 Retired April 26, 1985
P.M. Brooks, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	November 1, 1973 Vice-Chairman since November 13, 1980
H.H. Lancaster, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	September 7, 1970 Vice-Chairman since June 30, 1981
D.H. McRobb, Vice-Chairman	January 3, 1978 Vice-Chairman since October 22, 1982
A.B. Ball	January 1, 1974
H.W. Kelly, Q.C.	September 3, 1974
J.A. Wheler, Q.C.	September 3, 1974
E.A. Seaborn	September 9, 1974
A.J.L. Chapman, Q.C.	September 10, 1974
C.G. Charron, Q.C.	February 1975
K.D. Bindhardt	January 2, 1976
P.G. Wilkes	January 16, 1978
J.E. Hendy, Q.C.	January 30, 1978 Resigned August 30, 1985
V.M. Singer, Q.C.	September 1, 1978
M.D. Henderson	September 1, 1978
D.L. Santo	March 10, 1980
D.M. Rogers, Q.C.	March 10, 1980
T.F. Baines, Q.C.	March 17, 1980
S.R. Cole	October 8, 1981
G. Campbell, Q.C.	October 8, 1981
G.T. Dobbs	October 8, 1981
G.M. Hobart	October 8, 1981
D.W. Middleton	October 8, 1981
J.R. Mills	May 10, 1982
P.H. Howden, Q.C.	July 19, 1982
E.F. Crossland	November 1, 1982
G.A. Harron	December 1, 1982
M.A. Rosenberg, Q.C.	January 3, 1983
R.D.M. Owen	January 4, 1983
N.L. Cheeseman	January 4, 1983
R.W. Rodman	March 14, 1983
G.I. Thomson, Q.C.	May 2, 1983
Brian W. McLoughlin	January 1, 1984
René Chartier	February 1, 1984

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chart C

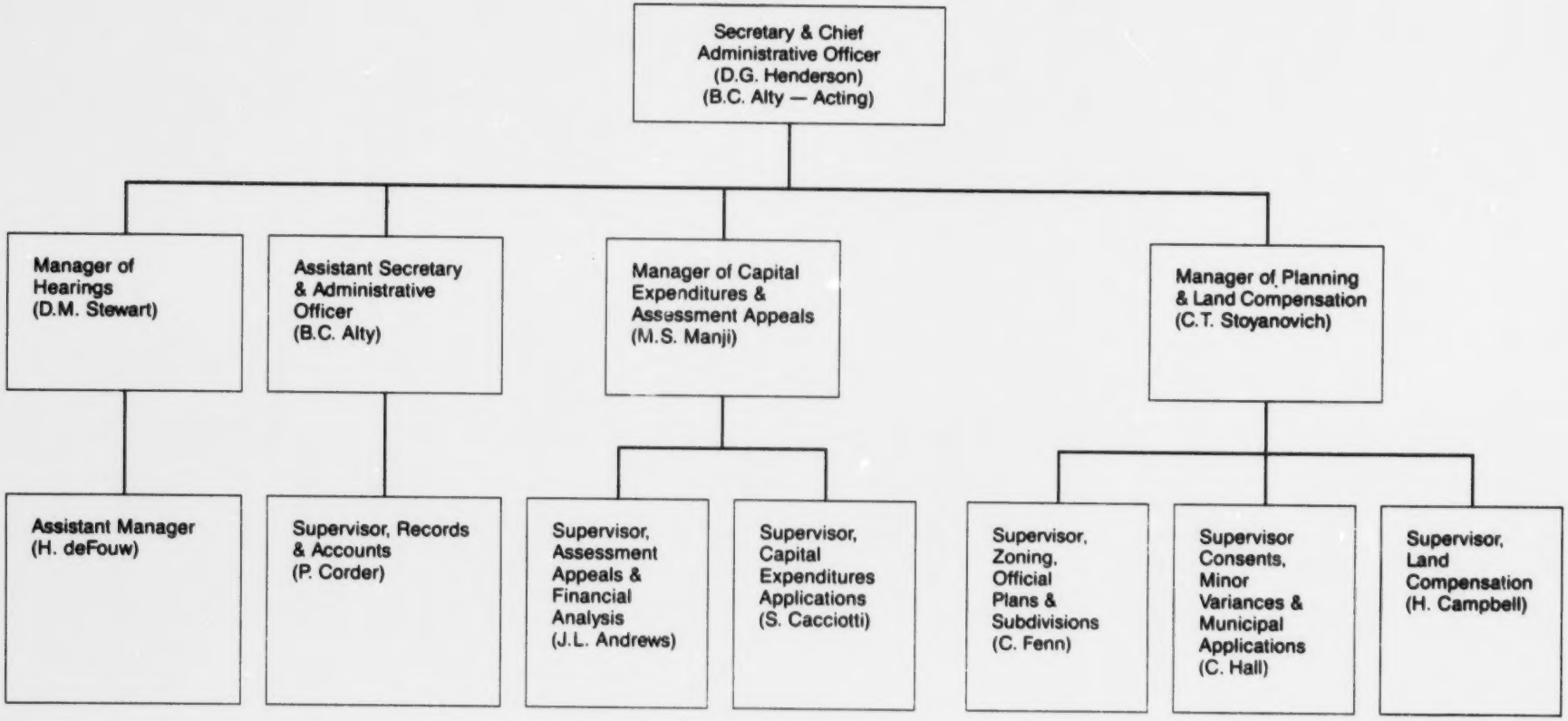
Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer (D.G. Henderson) (B.C. Alty — Acting)
Manager of Hearings (D.M. Stewart)
Assistant Secretary & Administrative Officer (B.C. Alty)
Manager of Capital Expenditures & Assessment Appeals (M.S. Manji)
Manager of Planning & Land Compensation (C.T. Stoyanovich)
Assistant Manager (H. deFouw)
Supervisor, Records & Accounts (P. Corder)
Supervisor, Assessment Appeals & Financial Analysis (J.L. Andrews)
Supervisor, Capital Expenditures Applications (S. Cacciotti)
Supervisor, Zoning, Official Plans & Subdivisions (C. Fenn)
Supervisor Consents, Minor Variances & Municipal Applications (C. Hall)
Supervisor, Land Compensation (H. Campbell)

Chart D

HEARINGS

FILE TYPE	NUMBER OF HEARINGS			NUMBER OF FILES DEALT WITH AT HEARINGS		
	1985	1984	1983	**1985**	1984	1983
Planning and Municipal	**1643**	1279	1480	**2242**	1743	1953
Assessment Appeals	**885**	1173	664	**2220**	3669	2017
Land Compensation	**80**	87	88	**104**	94	98
Consolidated Hearings	**7**	9	7	**7**	15	16
TOTAL	**2615**	2548	2239	**4573**	5521	4084

Chart E

WORKLOAD STATISTICS

The figures reflect a decrease in the number of assessment appeals processed in 1985. This is the result of further progress in clearing those complaints assumed from the County and District Courts that are not awaiting judicial determinations.

TYPE OF APPLICATION, APPEAL OR REFERRAL RECEIVED BY THE O.M.B.	**1985**	1984	1983
1. Assessment Appeals	**1079**	4501	3572
2. Capital Expenditures of Municipalities and School Boards	**1598**	1600	1854
3. Zoning By-law Appeals/Approvals	**553**	665	1695
4. Appeals of Councils' Refusal to Amend Zoning By-laws	**125**	104	100
5. Minor Variance Appeals	**508**	418	455
6. Consent Appeals	**415**	404	405
7. Official Plans	**139**	139	125
8. Plans of Subdivision	**37**	31	56
9. Miscellaneous	**123**	74	69
10. Land Compensation	**46**	61	69
11. Consolidated Hearings	**5**	0	4
TOTAL	**4628**	7997	8404

Chart F

BOARD ORDERS

YEAR	NUMBER OF ORDERS	NUMBER OF FILES DEALT WITH IN ORDERS
1985	**6,247**	**6,874**
1984	6,475	7,215
1983	6,162	6,883

Chart G

PETITIONS TO CABINET FROM BOARD DECISIONS

YEAR	CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	RECEIVED*	CONFIRMED	RESCINDED OR VARIED	NEW HEARING	PETITION WITHDRAWN	CARRIED OVER TO NEXT YEAR
1985	**44**	**58**	**26**	**7**	**3**	**11**	**55**
1984	47	57	30	17	1	12	44
1983	43	95	54	20	1	16	47

*more than one petition is sometimes filed in relation to the same O.M.B. decision